

The Daily Gazetteer:

NUMB. 1568

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25. 1740.

1740. 1568.

TO RALPH FREEMAN, Esq;



SINCE I have had the Honour to correspond with you, I have look'd more narrowly than I was wont into Political Matters, and on a strict View I find that one great Art of your Adversaries is to represent their Cause as the Cause of the People; in which, without doubt, they have great Advantage; because tho' it is no Proof their Cause is just, yet right or wrong if it be People's Cause the People are bound to support it. The Ground they have for this, as far as I am able to see, and I have made a strict and impartial Enquiry into it, is the Clamour not of a numerous but vociferous Faction, which were we to judge of the Noise it makes, might well enough pass for the People's Cause, but has no other Signature of the Commons of Britain whatever. Give me leave, good Freeman, to write you for once the plain homespun Sense of a Country Freeholder; and if I don't demonstrate such a Clamour as is raised by the Opposition may mechanically raised against any Administration by a Party of Men; then conclude me an errant John like my Namesake who corresponded with Caleb if I do what I undertake to do let them boast no more of the People.

There never yet was an Administration could please the Body. There never can be: Because the Number of those who affect Authority is always much greater than the Places with which they would be supplied. Now the constant Business of such Politicians is to be out of Power, is to criticize the Conduct of those who are in; and as the Publick loves Slander, and Slander especially, no Essay on this Subject, written with tolerable Address, can fail of being received. This all who are acquainted with the Senate, and People, know full well, and therefore have never failed to practise either against or for the Government, or those whom they secretly hated. But tho' it is far from being true that all who laugh at a Man's Expence would be glad to see him ruin'd; yet when a general Reception is given to such Pieces thro' Curiosity, Indolence, or a desire to see great Men humbled, presently the People are concerned, and Six Thousand noisy Folks go near to make a greater Figure, and alarm the Government more than Six and twenty Thousand of their sober, and therefore better judging Neighbours.

In order to create such Outcries as these, Discontented Statesmen make choice of a sounding Word once on a Time had a good Meaning, or which does just as well, has no Meaning at all. This is done by the circulation of their Emisaries among the meanest and most giddy Part of Mankind, who labour under the Grievance of working for their Bread, tho' they have the Honour to be as idly inclin'd as their Betters. This Word they annex as great Privileges as the Alchemists to their Elixir, or the Masons of old to their Magick Symbol of their Holy Brotherhood. In all its Shapes, they make the poor Devils believe, that this Word of theirs once carried, there shall be no Grievance, no Taxes, no Poor's Rate, nay, no Poor or Labour. It is a most unaccountable Stock of Words for any Set of Men to pretend to improve (in this Age especially) such wild Notions on the Bulk of the British People; but it is still more culpable for Knaves to bestow the Epithets of Fools and Bubbles on the Majority of a Nation, only because they have pip'd and drum'd together a mutinous Rabble, so much the more inclin'd to Mischiefs, and therefore they must work for a Subsistence while Things are quiet. Such a Crew are People indeed, undoubtedly, but 'tis a Fallacy to stile them the PEOPLE. The examples are plain; Men's Demonstrations by their therefore are my Propositions to be made out. As I mean what I say, and speak what is true, I will not use any of the modish Arts of Fabling, Allegory, or citing Histories that never were written, I will content myself with some plain Facts out of the English Chronicle, in which next the Bible a true Englishman should be best read. Early in the Reign

of Richard II. when all Hopes that so tender an Age could give appeared in that Prince, the Enemies of the Duke of Lancaster gave the Word to the Vulgar, which was, NO DISTINCTIONS. This was readily embraced, for next to being Lords, Weavers, Taylors, and Threshers, thought it best to have no Lords; and by an easy Transition no Law, no Gospel, but of their own Edition. In consequence of these levelling Principles they burnt Palaces, Monasteries, and Churches, murder'd the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord High Treasurer, and formed a Scheme to have killed their Sovereign, a Boy, and the Son of their beloved Black Prince. See the Effects of raising a Rabble! Mark too, I beseech you, the Consequences. These Men who rose to abolish Distinctions, saw their worthy Leader Wat Tyler murder Sir John Newton in the King's Presence for failing in his Respects to him. Half a Dozen Dyers, Weavers, and Day-labourers, fell to sharing the Counties, calling themselves Kings of the Clowns. Nay, Tyler himself set up for a Lawgiver, and swore that the Land should thenceforward have no Statutes but what came out of his Mouth. By its Effects one would have thought this the Act of the People, properly speaking, yet it appeared nothing less. For upon the King's publishing a Proclamation, setting forth the Danger of the State, as well as his own, and requiring his good Subjects to arm, in three Days Time he had Forty Thousand Horse about him on Blackheath. The former therefore were Mob, and these last were the PEOPLE, in the strict and proper Sense of the Word.

In the Days of good King Henry VI. the Agents of a Pretender to his Crown, inflamed the meaner Sort to Rebellion, by the Cry of Common Good, which was principally to be taken care of by Jack Cade, who was killed Captain Mendall by his Mob, and who gave himself out for a Mortimer, and so of Royal Blood. He too having the Rabble of the great City with him, and the wisest and wealthiest being afraid to resist, triumphed for a time, murdered the Lord Treasurer, the King's faithful Minister, (the great End this Commotion was rais'd for) but at length the loyal Citizens of London finding it necessary to exert themselves, he was suppressed, and the People again appeared for the Laws, and the Government, and rescued them from Cade and his lawless Rout. This Mender of the Constitution came out of Kent, and amongst other Articles, he propos'd (all insolent alike) one was, to rid them of the King's Bench, where Judgments, forsooth, were too sudden and grievous. But when this excellent Person had the Power in his Hand, Sentence of Death was pronounced without Inquiry, and executed as soon as pronounced. So consistent are the Actions of these State Cobblers, with even their own Cobweb Devices. One cannot therefore but wonder, that even mean People are deceived by such poor Pretences, or that those of the better Sort, who are sensible of the Fraud, and cannot but foresee its Consequences, will stay till all is at Stake before they declare themselves. A Conduct as mad, as if People should look on at a Fire, and not attempt to put it out till it came to a certain height. In both Cases, a small Spark is enough to cause a Devouring Flame; from which nothing but timely Care and vigorous Application can defend us.

I will add but one Instance more, and that shall be Ket's Insurrection. It happened in the Reign of Edward VI. that godly young Prince, who was alike incapable of oppressing his Subjects, or of punishing with Severity even where Offences required it. The Word in this Case was, NO ENCLOSURES; the Consequence, no respect to Laws human or divine. There scarce ever happened a Rebellion so obstinate as this, which, I believe, was in some measure occasioned by its having no Grounds. Robert Ket, the Tanner, was the Head of it, and he pretended to redress a crying Grievance of the Poor, viz. inclosing Commons. That he did this like a true Patriot, from a Motive of Conscience, appears from this, that he was himself a great Incloser, and never discovered the Iniquity of it till one Flowerdew inclosed the Rabble to pull down his Hedges; on which he joined them, and began to carry on the glorious Work with all imaginable Zeal. He erected his Tribunal Seat in a Hollow Tree, called thence, the Oak of Reformation; from whence he issued his Orders for plundering the adjacent Country with great Regularity. The End was, that after Norwich had been taken and retaken twice or thrice, the Gentry

and Freeholders of Norfolk were constrained to venture their Persons to secure their Properties, and to suppress the Rebels, which cost the Lives of at least Six thousand Men; after which, the Oak of Reformation was laden with the Bodies of Nine Chiefs, and so the Country was once again quiet.

From what has been said, I look upon it as a thing out of Dispute, that a very great Clamour, nay, a very great Insurrection, may be excited by Sounds only, without Sense or Cause, and the most extravagant Things said or done in the Name of the People; and yet the People no way concerned, except in suffering by the Consequences of this Madness. If I was not thoroughly persuaded that the Point is already established, I could add many more Examples; such as a Rebellion against Henry VIII. because his Counsellors were not Noblemen born: Another against Queen Elizabeth, in which it was demanded, that Priests should live single, and a third against her Successor, before he was well King, because those concerned, were not as great as they expected. Can such Causes ever be wanting in any Nation? or shall we stile such Conspiracies Struggles for the People? No; those who engage in such Disputes, are Dupes, and a few cunning Knaves serve themselves at the Expence of such hot-headed Fools.

At some other convenient Season I will shew why Rebellions are not so easily rais'd now as formerly, and why Factions, or as the modish Term is, Oppositions are more easily and more certainly excited now than ever. The perpetual Bawling therefore which these Journeyman Sedition-Spreaders keep about the People, is as ill-founded as the Mountebanks Pretence, that he poysons Folks for the Publick Good. No; no; neither Physical nor Political Quacks expose themselves on Py'd-Horses, and in Weekly Journals, for the sake of their Readers, but for the sake of the Ready; and therefore, as soon as they are found out, and their Sale falls off—they vanish or take a new Form. Just to the Caterpillar, when it has done all the Mischief it can as a Worm, becomes a Butterfly—and commits new Depredations.

It is more than probable, that as soon as this Paper falls into the Hands of your Antagonists, it provokes new Outrages. But what then? All the World (that is, all the thinking Part of the World) see already, that Abuse is their single Talent; and, that bar Billingsgate, these Mastiffs must prove dumb Dogs. Sneeze, which Respect for those whom it concerns, will not allow one to Detect; Personal Abuse, unworthy of Answer, and trivial Stories beneath Reading or Notice, are the peerless Performances of these inimitable Writers, who once a Week deal in Panegyrick on their own Pieces, that they may keep the World in Blindness, and each other in Countenance. I doubt I have tired your Patience, therefore shall only add,

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

JOHN TROT.

Dresden, June 26. N. S.

ON the 24th Instant died, aged about 80, Baron Loewendahl, Prime Officer of this Court, as Great Marshal, and first of the Cabinet Council: But his Death will occasion no Alteration in the Ministry, as he will probably be succeeded by Count Bruhl; who before had the chief Direction of every thing belonging to this State.

Hanover, June 28. N. S. Colonel Count Troupes de Waldbourg, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Prussia, arrived here this Morning from Berlin, and is to have his Audience of his Majesty To-morrow at Herrenhausen. M. Essenburch came hither at the same time, to compliment his Majesty on the Part of the King of Denmark upon his Arrival in his German Dominions.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, June 25. Wind E. N. E. His Majesty's Ship Cambridge is preparing to sail. Came down and sailed thro', the Friendship, Young, for Virginia. The St. Bernard, Smith, and the Lady Ann, Adriatic, both from London, for Genoa and Leghorn, passed by Dungeness the 16th Instant.

Arrived

Arrived at several Ports.
At Philadelphia, the King David, Chads; the Frame, Green; the Jane, Clark; the Mary, Boardman; the Nancy, Maon; and the Lydia, Dowers, all from Lisbon.
At Plymouth, the Ebenezer, Mackay, from Jamaica, last from Ireland.
At Gibraltar, the Neptune, Kemp, from London, last from Portsmouth.
At Hamburg, the Elizabeth and Mary, Cook, from Leghorn.

L O N D O N.

His Majesty, the Parliament, the Administration, and several Persons of the first Rank and Distinction in the Kingdom, have been treated with such outrageous Insolence and such amazing Scurrility, by several scandalous and infamous Papers that are daily published, that there certainly never was any Instance of the like Kind in any Age or Nation before. And yet what is still more astonishing (if it be possible) these very Scribblers, who in such a profligate Manner, and with such unbounded Licentiousness, abuse all Orders and Ranks of Men, have been most extravagantly clamorous and noisy, with relation to two or three Paragraphs in this Paper, concerning Capt. Hall's Expedition against Porto de la Plata; and those Paragraphs tho' certainly not at all scurrilous in themselves, and very innocent and inoffensive if compared with what they write every Day, have been represented as the most enormous Offence, and an Affront of the highest Nature to the City of London, and the Author of them charged with being in a Conspiracy, not only against the Citizens of London, but likewise against his Country: And not only so, but some wise Person also, out of the great Abundance of his Zeal, was pleased to post up the Paper which had those Paragraphs in it, upon the Royal Exchange, as a Mark of Disgrace and Reprobation. Now we should be glad to know what these People, who have been so exceedingly noisy upon this Occasion, mean by the City of London? Do they mean the real Merchants, the wealthy and substantial Inhabitants of this Metropolis, who have great Properties and extensive Dealings? No; they are all in the Interest of the present Government: They have Sense and Knowledge to be convinced, that it is the only Security they have for their Liberties and Properties; that they must stand and fall, flourish and decline together. They are above the little Arts of Faction, of caballing at Ale-house Clubs in order to get into City Committees and select Vestries. Shall then these Creatures of Riot and Misrule, this Rabble of Scribblers, their Advocates and Abettors, presume to libel his Majesty and his Government, and the Legislature of the Nation, and are we to bend the Knee and pay divine Homage to Messieurs the Representatives in Common-Council of a few Wards in the City? No: We are not afraid of speaking out. When we have just Provocation given us, we are not to be silenced by the Noise and Nonsense of those Bullies of their Faction, the *Champion* and the *London Evening Post*. For we can with great Truth and Justice say, and could make it appear, by undoubted Evidence if it were necessary, that whatever Resentments some Men may express, for being, as they imagine, alluded to in some late Paragraphs in this Paper, that those very Men have taken much greater Liberties both in Speech and Writing, with Persons in Rank, in Quality, in Ability, and in all Respects greatly superior to them.

The Paragraph too that was supposed to allude to a Gentleman lately dead, has it seems given great Offence to these Men of mighty Virtue and Humanity, and the *London Evening Post* was particularly scurrilous on that Occasion. We own, we thought it improper to mention the Dead at all, unless it was to do Honour to their Memories; and therefore we were heartily sorry that such a Paragraph should be inserted in this Paper, and publicly expressed our Resentment of it, it being done intirely thro' Inadvertency; nor do we know to this Day from what Hand it came. Possibly it might have been sent from some of these very Scribblers themselves, on purpose to have an Opportunity afterwards to clamour at it; but we cannot help observing, that any Reflections on this Paper for a Paragraph of this kind, comes with a very ill Grace from the *London Evening Post*, who so notoriously and scandalously abused the late Sir Charles Garter Nichols, after he was dead, and the late Sir Joseph Eyles, when he was dying; and yet, if I am rightly informed, the Printer of that Paper is a Common-Council-Man of the City of London.

The Lord Walpole is much better, and in a fair way of Recovery.

Letters from Portsmouth of the 23d Instant say, that the several Ships bound for Oporto, Lisbon, and

the Mediterranean, sailed that Day under Convoy of the Dragon, Chatham, and Rye Men of War.

The William, Capt. McCarmedy, bound from Cork to Genoa was lately taken by a Spanish Privateer and carried into Ceuta, who from thence was carrying her for Cadiz, when a British Man of War coming in Sight, the Privateer quitted her Prize, which the Man of War brought into Gibraltar.

The Worshipful Dr. George Lee, Member of Parliament for Brackley, is appointed Official of the Archdeaconry of Rochester.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford is arrived at the Hague from Vienna, on his Return Home.

Yesterday the Coroner's Jury sat on the Body of Mrs. Bird, Wife to Mr. Bird the Sergeant of the Second Regiment of Foot-Guards, and brought in their Verdict Wilful Murder.

The same Day Two Highwaymen were committed to Newgate by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for robbing an eminent Jew Merchant on Thursday last on Kennington Common.

Yesterday at Noon was held a Court of Husting at Guildhall, for the Election of Sheriffs, &c. for the Year ensuing, when Henry Marshall and Richard Hoar, Esquires and Aldermen, were chosen Sheriffs; and Thomas Piddington, Citizen and Distiller, was declared Bridge-Master; but a Poll being demanded in Favour of Deputy Keynton, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Nash, in Opposition to Mr. Piddington, the same was granted, and will come on this Morning at Nine o'Clock.

Six Months Pay and Subsistence is ordered to be issued out from the War-Office to the Five new-raised Independent Companies of Invalids.

Yesterday a great Number of General Officers attended the Lords of the Regency at the Cockpit, Whitehall, and received Orders relating to the Forces.

At the same time his Excellency Prince Cherbatow, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Russia, attended their Lordships on Affairs of Importance.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Hill, of Tower-Hill, London, Grocer.
Henry Atkinson, of Bradford, in the County of York, Felt-maker.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge,	11 17	11 51

Bank Stock 144. India 155 3-4ths for the Opening.
South Sea 101 7-8ths ditto. Old Annuity 112 5-8ths.
New ditto 112 for Opening. Three per Cent. Nothing done. Seven per Cent. Loan 112 1-4th. Five per Cent. ditto 93 3-4ths. Royal Assurance Nothing done.
London Assurance 12. African 10. India Bonds 5 1/2.
13s. Premium. Bank Circulation 5 1/2 1/4. Prem.
Salt Tallow 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 1/2 1/4.
Wash ditto 15s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders 103 3-4ths. Three per Cent. ditto 97 1-half. Million bank 116. Equivalent Shut.
Lottery Tickets 5 1/2 1/4.

General Post-Office, London, June 16, 1740

WHEREAS the Post-Boy carrying the North Mail from Rosslyn to Ware, was attack'd in the Highway between One and Two o'Clock last Friday Morning, the 12th Instant, on the North side of Harrill's Park, belonging to Ralph Freeman, Esq; about three Miles beyond Ware, by a single Highwayman, who was a short thick Man, in his own Hair, with a brown Great Coat, riding a black Horse, with a Star in his Forehead, having two white Heels behind, who took from him the Peterborough Mail, which contain'd the following Bags, viz. Peterborough, Boston, Louth, Newcastle, and Spalding.

The Postmaster General thinks proper to advertise the Publick, That whoever shall apprehend and Convey, or cause to be Apprehended and Conveyed the Person who committed this Robbery, will be entitled to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, besides the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Person, whether Accomplice in the said Robbery, or knowing thereof, shall make a Discovery, whereby the Person who committed the same may be apprehended and brought to Justice, such Discoverer will, upon Conviction of the Party, be entitled to the same Reward, and also have his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Postmaster General,
J. D. Barbur, Sec.

This Day is published,
(Price Six-pence.)

THE Consequences of His Majesty's
Journey to Hanover, at this Critical Juncture. Consider'd in a Letter from a Member of Parliament in Town, to a Noble Duke in the Country. To which is added, The Duke of A——le's Speech upon the State of the Nation: With the Answer to it, by ———, in the ——— of ———.
Printed for C. Symphon, at D'Anvers's Head in the Old Bailey, and Sold by the Booksellers in Town and Country.

This Day is publish'd, beautifully printed,
In one large Vol. in Folio, Price 1 l. 10 s.

The Pleas of the Crown.

In TWO BOOKS.
By WILLIAM HAWKINS, Sergeant at Law.
The THIRD EDITION, with large Additions, and many hundred new References to the Modern Books of Authorities publish'd since the Author compil'd this Treatise.
Sold by S. Birt in Ave-Mary-Lane, D. Browne in Temple-Bar, J. Shackburgh in Fleet-street, and J. George Westminister-Hall.

Where may be had, Just Published,
1. A New Abridgment of the Law, by a Gentleman of the Middle-Temple. In 3 Vols. Folio.
2. Statute Law Common Placed. By Giles Jacob, Esq. The Fourth Edition. In one Volume, 8vo. Continued to the 15th Year of King George the Second. Price 6 s.

Just published,
Printed on a fine Writing Paper,
(Price Bound 3 s. 6 d.)

AN Historical Account of the

and Nature, as well as The Law of Natural REVOLUTIONS.
By a late Learned JUDGE.
Printed for J. WATKINS, over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, for whom likewise were
Lately printed,

1. The Legal JUDICATURE in CHANCERY, Price 4 s.
2. The IMPARTIAL LAWYER; or, Solicitor Containing such special adjudged Cases as immediately concern Persons employed in the Laws of England, as Clerks, Counsellors, Justices, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Attorneys, and Solicitors. Wherein is demonstrated what Remedies Lawyers and lawful Officers may have against such as delude or deprive them in their lawful Practice; in what Relief as others may have against them, for their irregular Proceedings. With a large Preface, in Answer to several popular Objections made against our Law. Price 4 s.

For the EYES, The famous Fam'd CHYMICAL LIQUOR

WHICH at once infallibly cures
INFLAMMATION, BLOODNOT, SORES, and all other Diseases of the EYES, Defluxions of sharp Humours, Discharge of Specks, Films, or beginning Cataracts, and all other Means have fail'd, and without causing the least Trouble or Uneasiness in using.

It directly heals and cures all Manner of Sore Eyes in Children or grown Persons, tho' of many Years standing, be it either of the dry, itching and smarting kind, moist, rheumy or watering, and whether proceeding from the Evil, or any other Dis temper.

It effectually takes away all Specks, Films, or Cataracts to Admiration, as also all Piles or Gums, seem to swim before the Sight; it wonderfully opens the Optick Nerves, comforts the Eyes, immediately moves all Dazzling and Dimness, clearing the Sight, infallibly preserving it strong and good to exceeding old Age.

Hundreds who were so very dim-sighted for some years as scarcely able to distinguish any thing, and in many Cases to be the Occasion, have been perfectly and constantly cured by it, so as to read the smallest Print with Spectacles; and for Ophthalmies, or Sore, Bloodshot, and my Eyes, no Medicine upon Earth can come near it. Thousands of Men, Women, and Children, have been cured by it of the very worst Sort, almost upon the Spot. Blindness been prevented in abundance who had used other Remedies in vain, inasmuch that it may be counted a miraculous Remedy.

No Family ought to be without it, nor ever will they have had but one Day's Experience of its efficacy.

It is to be had only, by the Author's Appointment, of Gentlewoman at the Two Blue Posts in Haydon's Court, Minories, London, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with printed Directions.

The uncommon Success, near Forty Years last past, of so much famed and only true Original

ROYAL CHYMICAL WASH-BALL

FOR beautifying the Face, Neck, &c.
Hands, hath induced many Envious Persons, to sell a Counterfeit White Ball (which may prove as well as ineffectual) in Imitation of the true one.

To prevent as much as possible any Mistake in our Customers, we give this special Notice, That our Sort are now sold only at Mrs. King's Toyshop, the Boy, against the Cross-Keys Tavern in Cornhill; and at Giles's, a Milliner, at the Blue Ball near the Lane Gate in Fleet-street. Price 1 s. each Ball, or 12 s. the Dozen, but no Allowance for less than 12 Balls at a Time, they ever be sold any where else, except Notice be made in these Advertisements of it.

Their true and real Virtues have been sufficiently attested all the Years that they have been Sold by Publication, more so, as they are still more than ever used and valued both Sexes of the best Quality, and many Thousands of others, for making the Skin so delicately soft and as not to be paralleled by any Wash or Wash-Ball, of any Kind or Form; for these Balls are indeed real Beautifiers of the Skin, by taking off all Deformities, as Tetter, Ringworm, Morpew, Sunburn, Scurf, Pimples, Pitts, or Redness, Small-Pox, and keeping it of a lasting and constant whiteness, they soon alter red or rough Hands, are admirable for the Head, not only giving a most exquisite Sharpness to the Razor, but so comfort the Brain and Nerve, as to prevent catching Cold. They are of a grateful and pleasant without the least Grain of Mercury, and may be used with their Safety.